

11. Class committees may use models (torso), charts, films, film-strips, pictures, and other aids to demonstrate and point out to the other class members the anatomy of the eye, ear, nose and throat and their functions.
12. Discuss hearing and vision standards required to enter the armed services.
13. A committee may interview the "driver's license examiner" in the area and report to the class on the kind of test given. The teacher may arrange for entire class to go to the examining center for a discussion of the test and for a demonstration by the examiner.
14. Make a survey of special schools for the deaf, the blind, etc., in the State.
15. Discuss sight saving classes in the public schools.
16. A human skull may be obtained from local physician to study location of sinuses.

### GRADES 10-12

There will be opportunity in many subject areas for individual pupils to get information about specific problems. For example, in the biology class students study the eye and the ear, their functions, and relationships to other parts of the body and diseases affecting them. In the guidance program there should be opportunity to study occupations a handicapped person may enter. Students in the physics class may study sound waves, light waves and how the eye makes a picture.

### SELECTED REFERENCES

1. Hathaway. *Education and Health of The Partially Seeing Child*. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
2. Biennial Reports of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind. Raleigh, North Carolina.
3. Scobee, Richard G. *A Child's Eyes*. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1949.